

MT. STERLING ADVOCATE.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL, IDENTICAL IN INTEREST WITH ITS OWN PEOPLE.

VOL. IX.

MT. STERLING, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1899.

NO. 35

CONVENTION

To Nominate a Democratic Candidate

FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

Official Call Names Winchester and April 26.

The Third Railroad District Committee met at Lexington on last Wednesday afternoon and issued a call for a convention to nominate a Democrat for Railroad Commissioner, from this district. The convention will be held at Winchester on Wednesday, April 26.

The following is the official call in full:

"Resolved, That a district convention shall be held in the Third Railroad District of Kentucky on Wednesday, April 26, 1899, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for Railroad Commissioner in said district. Said convention will meet in the city of Winchester at 1 o'clock p. m. Delegates to said convention shall be chosen at county mass conventions, to be held at various county seats in the district at 2 o'clock p. m. on Saturday, April 15, 1899.

"That the basis of representation from each county to the district convention shall be one delegate for every two hundred votes and each fraction over one hundred votes cast for the head of the Democratic electoral ticket at the Presidential election in 1896.

"That all known Democrats and others who will pledge themselves to support the nominee of said district convention shall be entitled to participate in the county conventions to select delegates."

"J. M. LAMSON, Chairman. 'SOUTH TRIMBLE, Secretary.'"

The Spring Months

Are most likely to find your blood impure and lacking in the red corpuscles which enable it to carry nourishment to the nerves and other organs. Therefore you feel weak, tired and listless, and are troubled with spring humors. Relief is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness. Mailed for 25 cents by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

London anarchists brazenly assert that they are responsible for the explosion of the Toulon arsenal.

The Cruel Knife!

It is absolutely useless to expect a surgical operation to cure cancer, or any other blood disease. The cruelty of such treatment is illustrated in the alarming number of deaths which result from it. The disease is in the blood, and hence can not be cut out. Nine times out of ten the surgeon's knife only hastens death.

We saw a most malignant cancer, for which the doctors said an operation was the only hope. The operation was performed, and the cancer disappeared entirely, and the patient was cured. The cure was a permanent one, for he is now seventy years old and has never had a sign of the dreadful disease to return.

279 South Main St., Dallas, Texas.

Absolutely the only hope for Cancer is Swift's Specific.

S.S.S. For the Blood

as it is the only remedy which goes to the very bottom of the blood and forces out every trace of the disease. S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable, and contains no potash, mercury, or other mineral.

Books on Cancer will be mailed free to any address by the Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

"Sheep Killed—Now Kill the Dogs."

MR. EDITORS:—The above heading appeared in your paper last week. Of course you intended it as a timely suggestion to the farmers. For below the head lines you recorded the fact that Mr. Joe C. Turley had just sustained a severe loss by sheep-killing dogs. Your good-natured suggestion is along the line of the one often heard, "lock the stable after the horse is stolen," and this has often happened. And how often have we seen farmers indifferent as to dogs till their flocks of valuable sheep were depleted by them some dark night. Then they arise, full of anger, and proceed to canvass the neighborhood in search of a sheepish-looking dog with wool in its teeth. Finding the suspect, the farmer, chafing under his heavy financial loss, feels that the life of the dog must make amends for his dead sheep. But his neighbor is not so confident that his dog did the dirty work, and being fond of his daily companion, insists that his valuable life must not be sacrificed. A quarrel ensues, a life or two is sacrificed, and estrangements follow that never end. Is the picture over-drawn? Not at all. Then why not follow a suggestion somewhat like this: Kill the dogs—keep the sheep. I was raised on a farm and have never ceased to take a deep interest in agricultural pursuits. When the farmer prospers I rejoice, when he is unfortunate I am sorry. But there is one thing that I have often considered seriously and long, and that is why farmers will persist in keeping a lot of worthless dogs when the sheep growing interest is constantly in jeopardy and frequently rendered worse than profits.

Sheep are valuable to the farmer and to the public in many ways. Dogs, as a rule, are utterly without value to anybody; they are consumers, never producers for the general good, but often a most profitable element to one of the most profitable branches of farming. I am strongly convinced there ought to be a change. The farmers are the only people in this country who can bring it about. Then why can they not arise, organize, and say, let the beautiful young ladies who feel inclined to themselves to one end of a chain and the ugly pug-nosed dog to the other, but as for us we will exterminate the worthless animals from the land and save our sheep and increase our profits? J. K. N.

Georgetown, Ky.

FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Dewey Has Nineteen Men-of-War—Otis Has 24,500 Soldiers.

Forty-one thousand officers and men of the combined army and navy forces comprise the approximate total American strength now at, on route and under orders for service in the Philippine Islands. No further reinforcements are now in contemplation. The forces of the two services already stationed in and about the archipelago consist of twenty regiments of infantry, one engineer battalion, seven troops of cavalry and eleven batteries of artillery, an aggregate of about 24,500 men. Nineteen vessels, with an aggregate of 297 officers, 2,990 men and 253 marines make up the naval contingent. This is exclusive of the transport Solace, with 162 officers and men, all told, which is constantly passing back and forth from Manila, making as rapid progress as possible, and there are nearly 7,500 men in the force under orders to proceed to the Philippines.

Cornstalk Disease.

It has been pretty clearly shown that stockmen can prevent loss from this trouble by feeding a grain ration and not allowing animals to live on cornstalks alone.

B. T. Quilling, of Georgetown, will bring home with him from Ponce de month two Porto Ricans, whom Georgetown College will educate gratuitously.

The Carrutti claim, which almost caused war between Italy and Colombia, has been paid in full.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

DR. TALMAGE

Resigns the Pastorate of His Church at Washington.

Dr. T. Dawitt Talmage, who has been pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Washington, for nearly four years past, has tendered his resignation. The explanation made in his letter is as follows:

"The increasing demands made upon me by religious journalism and the continuous calls for more general work in cities have of late years caused frequent interruptions in my pastoral work. It is not right that this condition should further continue. It is besides desirable that I have more opportunity to meet in religious assemblies those to whom I have, through the printing press, been permitted to preach week by week, and without the exception of a week for the pastoral relation, to send this letter of resignation."

It is the intention of Dr. Talmage to continue his residence in Washington. He will devote most of his time to literary pursuits.

GETTING AMERICANIZED.

Great Britain to Introduce Competition in the Telephone Service.

The welcome announcement was made by the Financial Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. R. W. Hanbury, in the House of Commons last week that the British Government had decided to introduce competition in the telephone service of that country. He asked for a credit of \$10,000,000 as a starter in order to enable the Post-office Department to develop the telephone communication of London.

In making the announcement Mr. Hanbury admitted that it was a notable fact that Great Britain was far behind the United States and other countries in the matter of telephone communication.

The House ultimately adopted a resolution embodying Mr. Hanbury's proposal.

Don'ts For Bachelors.

Don't marry a smart girl—she'll be lonesome.

Don't marry an ignorant girl—she might never learn—her mistake.

Don't marry a charitable girl—she might give you away.

Don't marry a sewing girl—she might not seam all you desired.

Don't marry a fast girl—you can't keep up with her.

Don't marry a clairvoyant—you'll have to pay for the wraps.

Don't marry a Duchess—someone will call you a Dutchman.

Don't marry a Countess—everybody knows you will be no count.

Don't marry for spite—you might get more than you bargained for.

Wanted!

To buy life policies (lapsed and unlapsed)—any kind. Will pay cash. Call on me at office, Traders' Deposit Bank building.

24-1 HENRY WATSON, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

Kipling's Child Dies.

Josephine Kipling, eldest child of Rudyard Kipling, died of pneumonia in New York. Mr. Kipling continues to improve.

If you are to have a sale of live stock, farm products, household and kitchen furniture, advertise in the Advocate.

SITTING ANGEL.

Design For Winnie Davis' Statue at Richmond Selected.

The design for the statue to be erected in Hollywood, Richmond, Va., over the grave of Miss Winnie Davis, daughter of the Confederacy, has been chosen and approved by Mrs. Davis. The design, which is by Zolpe, of New York, is the figure of a sitting angel. It is to be of Italian marble, and will be erected by the Daughters of the Confederacy.

How to Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours, a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At druggists fifty cents or one dollar.

You may have a sample bottle and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail. If you send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing be sure and mention that you read this generous offer in the Mt. Sterling Advocate.

OLD MEMORANDUM BOOK

Found Giving Names of Heretofore Unknown Confederate Dead.

Henry C. Gant, President of the Bank of Hopkinsville, found in an old bank desk last week a memorandum book belonging to George K. Anderson, of Cotton Gin, Tex., which discloses the names of the 101 heretofore unknown Confederate dead whose bodies are buried around the magnificent monument unveiled in Hopkinsville May 1, 1898, erected by John C. Latham, of exact location, at a cost of \$14,000. The exact location of each grave with name, rank, and regiment of each soldier is given. The dead soldiers belonged to the First and Third Mississippi, Seventh Texas, Eighth Kentucky regiments and Fore's cavalry.

Insurance Companies Withdraw.

As a result of the fight against the insurance companies in this district, eighteen of the old companies have withdrawn from Franklin county, and eight companies have withdrawn from Woodford county, and have notified their agents not to write any more insurance. Other companies have deflected their intention of withdrawing from the State.

The Imperial Insurance Company, of London, represented by Forman & Parish, has withdrawn from business in this city, and other agents are expecting some of their companies to withdraw from business in this city.

The Clark county grand jury indicted nearly all the fire insurance companies doing business in Winchester for conspiring to fix rates of insurance.—Bourbo News.

SOME FACTS

In Regard to Wide Tires on Wagons

FOR FARM AND ROAD USE.

Read of the Various Experiences of Various Tests.

The Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station made a series of tests extending from January, 1896, to September, 1897, in order to thoroughly and scientifically ascertain the value of wide tires as compared with narrow ones. They were made with two wagons, one with 6-inch tires, the other with standard 14-inch tires, both wagons of the same weight, and each loaded with 3,000 pounds. It was found that the same power needed to draw the narrow tired wagon, with its 2,000-pound load, on a gravel road, would have pulled a load of 2,482 pounds on the wide tire wagon. The same power required to draw the 2,000-pound load on narrow tires over dirt and gravel roads when these were dry and hard, was found sufficient to draw a 2,500-pound load on the wide tired wagon under the same conditions; and it was shown that when these roads were deep with mud, but partly dried at the surface by a few hours' sun, the same power required to draw the 2,000-pound load over them on the narrow tires, would pull a load of 3,200 pounds on the wide tires.

Director Waters, of the Station, states that the conditions under which the narrow tires offer an advantage over the wide ones, "are unusual and of short duration," and that "through a majority of days in the year, and at times when the dirt roads are most used, and when their use is most imperative, the broad tired wagon will pull materially lighter than the narrow tired wagon."

He states "that a large number of tests on meadows, pastures, stubble land, corn ground, and plowed in every condition, from dry, hard and firm to very wet and soft, show without a single exception a large difference in draft in favor of the broad tires. This difference ranged from 17 to 120 per cent." As a result of all experiments conducted, he says "it appears that six inches is the best width of tire for a combination farm and road wagon, and that both axles should be the same length, so that the front and hind wheels will run in the same track."

Experiments made at the Agricultural Experiment Station in Utah have demonstrated that 14-inch tired wagon drew about 40 per cent. heavier than one with 3-inch tires, and weighing with its load, the same as the other.

At the Ohio State University it was shown that a wagon with 3-inch tires and loaded with 4,480 pounds, could easily be hauled by two horses over an ordinary dirt road in good condition and with a hard surface, while with a narrow tire half as much was a full load for a double team.

The principle of wide tires is so generally acknowledged in Europe that laws have been passed in each country prescribing their use. Austria requires tires of at least 14 inches width, increasing as the load to be carried rises above 35 tons. In France, all freighting and market wagons are turned into road rollers by being required to have tires from 3 to 10 inches wide. Germany requires 4-inch tires for all wagons used for heavy loads, and Switzerland requires that they shall be provided with tires of six inches. These regulations have been adopted for the protection of the high-class European roads built during the present century.

Enoch's Bargain House!

Wall Paper.

We have just received our NEW SPRING LINE of WALL PAPER, which is now complete, and is one of the biggest and prettiest lines we have ever shown. Prices ranging from 5c a bolt up.

Stoves.

We carry a line of Stoves, which is unequalled. In our O. K. JEWELLS we guarantee every back 5 years.

5c and 10c Counters.

Everybody looks for our 5 and 10 cent Counters. They are now full and complete with new and attractive goods. BIG BARGAINS.

Dry Goods.

We are closing out our Dry Goods at one-half price to get rid of them. Call and look at them.

Our windows are always full of big bargains. Notice them.

TINWARE. QUEENSWARE. GLASSWARE. HARDWARE.

Our Motto:—"Big Sales and Little Profit."

Enoch's Bargain House,

WEST MAIN STREET, Mt. Sterling.

Attention!

We will pay the highest market cash price for live Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Old Hens and Roosters, Eggs and Hides and Furs.

Sullivan & Tonhey

30-11 Mt. Sterling, Ky.

State Printing Plant.

A joint resolution providing for the establishment of State Printing plant passed the House at Lansing, Mich. by a vote of 79 to 9. It had already passed the Senate, and will be signed by Gov. Pingree.

The Central Methodist, of Louisville, has established a branch editorial office in this city for Kentucky Conference news, which will be in charge of Rev. E. G. B. Mann. Rev. F. W. Eberhardt, of this city, conducts an interesting department in the Baptist Argus, of Louisville.—Bourbon News.

ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.

Tuesday, Mar. 14, 1899.

Entered in the Post Office at Mt. Sterling as Second Class Mail Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
SUBSCRIPTION..... 1.00
allowed to run six months..... 1.00

TERMS ANNOUNCEMENT.
For County Offices..... \$ 5
For District "..... 10

*Cash must accompany order.
No announcement inserted until paid for.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.
FOR LEGISLATURE—
L. N. GREENE,
Of Montgomery County.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.
We are authorized to announce John B. Cheneault, of Madison county, candidate for State Auditor, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce Mr. Green R. Keller, of Nicholas county, as a candidate for Secretary of State, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce M. A. Cassidy, of the county of Fayette, a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

I am a candidate for re-election as Railroad Commissioner from the Third Kentucky District. I base my claims upon life-long adherence to the principles of my party; loyalty to all its nominees; years of earnest effort for its success, and faithful and conscientious performance of my official duties.
Respectfully,
JOHN C. WOOD.

THE TAKING OF HUMAN LIFE.

The taking of human life, except by legal enactment, is one of, if not the greatest crimes which darken the lives and mar the happiness of men. Through the ages restrictions have been placed upon men that they should properly estimate the value of life and thus prevent its reckless destruction.

While legislation has been partially effective in restraining the evil passions, there is still need, even in the most refined and enlightened communities, that warning and admonition should be given.

The social standing of the victim of the deadly knife and pistol does not mitigate the crime; it does not change the motive or intent of the would be slayer. Social connection, political prominence and money have turned loose upon communities men who have been ever ready to wound or kill those who have offended, or who have, it may be, unintentionally interfered with others.

"Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," should be guaranteed to all—white or black, rich or poor, high or low.

WANT SUNDAY DRINKS.

The liquor dealers of Lexington propose to have settled permanently the constitutionality of the Sunday law as pertains to their business. There have been many indictments, nearly 100 for offending against this law. Mr. W. C. P. Bronston and Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge represent the saloonist, and have given notice that the case will be taken to Court of Appeals for final settlement. Six days: the people of Lexington have said the saloonists may sell their intoxicating, demoralizing beverages, and having done this much for them, the saloonists now demand that the first day of the week—Sunday—be added, giving them all the time. There are seven days in a week and 24 hours in a day. The church-going and moral element are giving their influence towards the enforcing of the Sunday Law.

TALKING THROUGH HIS HAT.

Editor Squire Turner of the Mt. Sterling Sentinel-Democrat told a Cincinnati Enquirer man that he is still satisfied that Senator Goebel will be nominated and elected with ease. He will carry that county (Montgomery) in fact all of the Tenth Congressional District.—Stanford Interior Journal.

The editor of the Sentinel-Democrat was talking through his hat. We have nothing to say about what Montgomery county will do, but, out of the 2,200 Democrats in Clark County, there are, so far as we have been able to ascertain, less than a dozen of them for Mr. Goebel, and Wat Hardin will carry this county overwhelmingly. As to the Tenth District, of which we are part, we will go upon record now as a political prophet, from what we know of it, and we think we know something about it, that Mr. Goebel will stand no more chance of carrying this district than a "jay bird."—Winchester Sun.

DRY.

The Council gave special notice last week that the Sunday law would be enforced, and so far as we are able to ascertain, it was strictly observed. It is said some of the Sunday drinkers got very thirsty before Monday morning, and it is believed that if the Sunday law is strictly complied with, water works will carry by a safe majority the next time that question comes up for consideration.

If the Louisville Dispatch officers have been true to the stockholders, why suppress any facts in connection with the management? Why not bring the books into court and demand an investigation? The very conduct of these officers, who claim to be in accord with the Democratic party and who have voted against all its principles in State, District and National conflicts, thereby aiding in the defeat of Democracy, is proof of falsity the trust imposed in them.

Because the parties contending with those officers of the Louisville Dispatch represent a small amount of stock, their officers are striving by technical methods to close their mouths and keep back the real condition of affairs. Too late they, for the stockholders are even now apprised of the fact that there is more than one Judas in their camp. The Democratic party contends for the rights of individuals, whether they be of large or small holdings, and a stockholder has the right to investigate and correct irregularities even though he may represent only fractional parts of a share. For the purpose of promulgating Democratic doctrines, of protecting alike the weak and the strong, the Dispatch was organized, but alas, it has fallen into different lists: it has been betrayed by those in position.

The Dispatch must be redeemed. It can be and will be if once returned to its owners. Strictly in accord with the Democratic principles it was launched, preferring party, and party measures to rule. Far short of this Democratic rule it has fallen. The parties now in charge having turned it with all its power and influence against the party that gave it existence. The Democratic party is the opponent of trusts, combines and monopolies of every character, and yet it is in proof that it is now the creature of a monopoly that dictates its policy.

We are not blind to facts. Everything is not going to the bad, even if some of the saloons, in violation of law, carry on their business on Sunday. There is much that is commendable in our town. While we appreciate and encourage this we expect to speak out against the evil.

Now, let the saloons be kept closed on Sunday.

THE DISPATCH.

POLLY OF ITS OFFICERS.

Evidence Admitted By Examiner

Clarence Walker.

Mr. Allen R. Carter was arrested and brought before Examiner Walker. He did not want to talk, but finally said \$6,500 was taken by an employee in his commission firm without his knowledge or consent; that he (Carter) paid the money, and that for private reasons bonds were placed this way.

Now, if Mr. Carter wanted to be fair with the Dispatch Company, why did he not deal with them openly? Carter is the company's servant and should have no business secrets from them pertaining to the company's business.

Other questions pertaining to the condition of the Dispatch and a request for the books, Carter refused, and was fined \$500 and ordered to jail for five hours. This matter was referred to Judge Miller and comes before him to-day, together with demurrers, etc., pending which the following gave depositions:

Mr. J. T. Lee, superintendent of city circulation, testified that in October last Col. Deitzman, business manager, told him that John H. Whalen would get that he have an opportunity to solicit subscribers from the L. & N. employees; that Whalen was an agent for the L. & N., and was interested in the Dispatch to the extent that he would do what he could for it. Before the bond issue Carter said the paper was losing money; said the L. & N. because it was friendly to the Dispatch; Whalen's name was known as Miller and after as Porter in office, and he conferred with Carter and Deitzman frequently. Carter said the fate of the Dispatch would be the same as that of the Nashville Sun; L. & N. would get control and either stop it or use it in its own interest.

What do the Democrats and stockholders of the Dispatch think of that? They put up \$33,000 for the Dispatch and are liable for as much more, \$66,000 in all, elected Carter President who confers with L. & N. agent and then admits it will finally go into the hands of political foes.

Mr. W. L. Lippold was next to testify. He had been bookkeeper for ten months, until February 1, 1899, when business manager Deitzman (Rep.) asked for his resignation; had made up many statements, and was familiar with its financial condition. Mr. Deitzman made the following statement, marked A:

Stock issued.....	\$394,39 49
Less paid employees in stock.....	6555 00
Cash stock.....	\$32884 49
Cost of organization.....	\$ 5000 00
Paid rent.....	8600 00
Posta rent.....	4530 00
Rent three machines.....	1500 00
Postage, clerk hire, correspondence, exp. collecting stock.....	2000 00
Conveyancing for additional stock.....	1500 00
Total.....	22150 00

From December, 1897, to December, 1898, twelve months, the Dispatch lost \$15,501.33; the smallest loss in a month was \$72.00 and the largest \$4,488.78.

If Mr. Carter had been true to the stockholders, who made him president, would he not have called a halt and referred the matter of losses to them? The Dispatch had opportunities unequalled by any paper. Why this failure, these losses?

When he left, February 1, the company owed paper company \$8,000. Some notes had gone to protest. In addition they owed \$10,000.

He filed a statement showing the company owed \$20,641.12.

Carter said the L. & N. would put up \$20,000 to defeat Goebel with; that the Dispatch would receive \$10,000 of this amount, which would put it in good shape; the fi-

nanacial condition of the Dispatch was bad and it was with trouble pay rolls were met; about \$1,500 of paper went to protest; accounts on books went to Carter for money put up and for indorsements on paper; Carter was endorser for the company for about \$20,000; indebtedness when he left was \$31,000; Carter did not care what became of the Dispatch after defeat of Goebel; employees were paid in part in stock.

They converted it into cash and it was sold from \$4 to \$7 per share. Deitzman made statement to the stockholders when the bond issue was proposed. One he made was not true. Deitzman put the liabilities at one-half, which aggregated \$16,000; assets at \$18,000. They were not correct; made statement a few days after and liabilities were \$32,000. In the assets he included \$15,000 bad accounts; not more than 20 per cent, can be collected, and Carter would be satisfied with \$5,000 collected out of \$15,000.

So it seems from the proof, that the statement of the company's financial condition before the stockholders was not correct.

Mr. D. H. Ham also testified that Carter had informed him that the company was in bad shape and advised him to buy no more stock. Carter bought Ham's stock. What for is another question. Mr. Ham went to Chicago to try to arrange to keep Dispatch out of the hands of the L. & N. Enloe was confident that Deitzman and Whalen would get the paper. Enloe could not put on breaks; new board was appointed and a demand was made for Enloe to fight Goebel. Enloe's evidence was to the effect that the L. & N. put up money for company to defeat Goebel. Carter and Stewart took Whalen's advice. Dispatch was insolvent when he left it. Carter's statement to directors was not correct. Bonds were authorized under misrepresentation.

The motto of the founders of the Dispatch was the adhering to principle rather than individuals, but in this day it is very changed and is individual in preference to Democratic measures, for we see the Hon. P. Wat Hardin, candidate for Governor, is the Dispatch's candidate, regardless of any doctrines to which he may adhere. It has been publicly stated that Mr. Hardin is the L. & N. R. R. candidate for Governor as is also the Dispatch the L. & N. organ.

Messrs Stone and Goebel each have friends and interests in the Dispatch, but under the present management, neither they nor their friends are represented. The Dispatch is an instrument in the hands of their enemy to do them harm, and would be injurious were it not that temper had been taken from the blade.

If the Dispatch is true to the party that gave it birth and the stockholders who own it, why doesn't Mr. Carter, the President under whose management it is, order a call meeting, lay the grievances of Democrats before them, prove himself innocent of charges against his management and turn the paper over to them to do with as they choose? This is the way true men who prize their character more than dollars, act.

If Mr. Carter is losing money for the Dispatch, why not give it into other hands that they may make it a success, a power for the Democratic party?

Already more than sixty bimetallic papers in the State of Kentucky have spoken out in censure of the course pursued by the Louisville Dispatch, viz: Running at a loss of from \$1300 to \$1400 per month and allying itself with monopolistic interests, in direct opposition to Democratic doctrines. No Democrat, who respects the principles of his party, can or will endorse the Dispatch under its present management.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and alls Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTURY COMPANY, 21 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Menefee Lodge No. 44 Organized at Frenchburg.

On Tuesday night, March 7, 1899, the following gentlemen went to Frenchburg, accompanying Mr. R. G. Elliott, Grand Secretary, who organized an I. O. O. F.: J. W. Groves, J. W. Tani, J. L. Branner, G. H. Strother, A. J. Thayer, T. H. McCarty, Andy Cline, John Cline, J. W. Shront, Fred Seuler, J. G. Roberts, J. W. Ross, A. W. Sutton, E. V. Seiler, Harry Campbell, M. F. Carr, T. D. Breeze, W. H. Clark, Geo. Thompson, F. W. Bassett, James Stockdale, W. H. Lee and A. S. Strother, all of this city, and W. R. Tabor, Sam Tabor and J. W. Cravens, of Rothwell.

NEW MEMBERS INSTALLED.

R. B. Kash, L. S. Hoovermalm, C. V. Lee, M. T. Hocking, J. P. Cole, R. P. Cole, J. T. Buchanan, W. E. Harding, F. M. Frazz, G. W. Tabor, Wm. McQuinn, J. E. Osborn, W. R. Kash, R. S. to N. G.; J. P. Cole, L. S. to N. G.; J. H. Wells, I. G. M. T. Hackney, O. G. H. M. Goss, R. S. J. M. Buchanan, L. S. S. G. Ingram, R. S. to V. G.; Turner Wells, L. S. to V. G.

The visitors were most cordially received and entertained. A fine supper was spread in the hotel; a midnight lunch with hot coffee and lunch was served. The session lasted all night, the visitors returning on the early train.

For silver novelties and everything new and up-to-date in the jewelry line call on L. A. Wiles.

The Best.

W. W. Wilson, at his new stand, corner Court and Mayville streets, offers to the trade only the best corned beef. He buys his stock, stalls it and feeds it himself. It is butchered according to the most scientific methods and put in his store and on sale in the finest condition. It is not uncommon for the house wife, when she wants the choicest cut for special occasions, to say, "Go to Wilson's." In addition to the pork and mutton which he handles is of the highest grade. Already he has on the market from his own garden, early vegetables. You can find what you want at Wilson's.

Stolen.

From my place Saturday night 3 brood sows, one black, weight about 350 lbs, and one thin rise and one spotted, weight about 250 lbs, each. Will reward for information or return to me.

WILLIAM REESE,
Mt. Sterling, Ky.

For Sale.

My stable having been destroyed by fire, I will offer my combined family horse at the Stewart-Evans sale the 17th and 18th, if not sold privately before then. Perfectly sound, and safe for a lady or child.

P. P. BUNCH.

We have a large stock of prunes on hand and are offering them at prices that cannot be duplicated.

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BRING BACK THE LUSTRE Monarch Polish

For Furniture, Floor, Tinware, Hardware, French Polishes, etc., etc.

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BREEDERS OF
Barred and White Plymouth Rocks,
Golden Wyandottes,
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Golden Seabird Bantams,
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Bronze Turkeys, Pekin Ducks,
Eggs and stock of the above for sale in season.
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SPRING 1899.

Trees, Plants, Vines,
Fruit and Ornamental Trees,
Shrubs, Small Fruits,
Everything for Orchard,
Lawn and Garden.

We employ no agents, but sell at reasonable prices. Branches and True Catalogues on application to

H. F. HILLENMEYER,
'Phone 279. Lexington, Ky.

Morehead Items.

Mrs. Wm. Adkins is very low with consumption.

The District Conference of the Methodist church will meet here May 9th to 12th.

Rev. D. G. Combs on Saturday returned from Clay City where he held a meeting with 29 additions. R. M. and B. W. Trimble and John C. Wood were shaking hands with our people. They are candidates for public patronage and the Railroad Commissionership.

A protracted meeting began at the Christian church on Sunday. Rev. Combs preached until Monday night. Rev. J. T. Hawkins, of Lexington, will arrive on Tuesday and conduct the meeting.

Circuit Court convened yesterday at 1 o'clock. Judge Cooper on the bench. W. A. Young was present to represent the Commonwealth. After a comprehensive and forcible instruction to the grand jury the court adjourned. The weather was pleasant and the attendance was large. There was evidence that there had been war, the boys in blue were present. J. H. Williams, of Frenchburg and A. T. Wood, of Mt. Sterling were in attendance.

IN DEFENSE OF THE PEOPLE. WAYS AND MEANS.

To the Friends of Our Cause—Through the action of the National Democratic Committee, the undersigned have been appointed a committee on ways and means to begin work, now, for the campaign of 1900, and desire to issue the following address upon the work we have undertaken:

Money to meet expenses is necessary in securing justice for the people in the trials of great political issues before the jury of the whole people, as it is necessary in the case of a litigant securing a fair and impartial hearing before a court and jury. In the latter instance a suitor without money is unable to employ counsel of ability, take needed depositions, and make other legitimate preparations requiring the expenditure of money; and when thus situated, if opposed by a wealthy adversary, he frequently fails in securing justice by being unable to fairly and fully present his case to the court and jury.

And while this is true of the individual in a court of justice, on a much larger scale it is true of a great body of people contending for the cause of truth and liberty. Money must be raised to pay the necessary expenses, or our cause will meet with an adverse verdict in 1900.

The forces opposing us have four active national committees, to whom money is supplied by those profiting by national legislation and the corrupt administration of affairs. One of these committees is the so-called National Democratic Gold Standard Committee, at the head of which is Mr. George F. Peabody, a New York banker. Another is the Indianapolis Committee, the outgrowth of the Indianapolis gold standard commercial convention, at the head of which is H. H. Hanna, who is insidiously working through commercial bodies, seeking to frighten them into compliance with the behests of the money power. The third is the bankers' organization at 22 Williams street, New York, that is supplying free of expense to all willing newspapers misleading arguments in favor of the gold standard; and the fourth is the National Republican Committee, of which Mark Hanna is chairman, and to whom the trusts, monopolies and other combinations are furnishing the money for corrupting the minds of the people and debauching the nation.

If we are to combat the evil influences at the work the necessary money must be raised to defray the necessary expenses thereof. We appeal to the people—the great common people—who have no interest in special legislation and whose rights and that of the common welfare are to be protected.

All money collected will be paid to the national treasurer of the committee. The Union Trust Company Bank, corner of Dearborn and Madison streets, Chicago. No money will be expended for any purpose except by the committee in session deliberating upon its expenditure. We have appointed Mr. W. H. Harvey as the general manager of the work of the committee.

The plan adopted and approved by the committee is to secure a subscription from as many persons as possible to pay one dollar per month for each month from now till October, 1900. Thus a person subscribing to the fund of the Ways and Means Committee in October, 1898, will agree to pay one dollar per month for twenty-five months, or, in all, \$25. One subscribing in November following will agree to pay one dollar per month for twenty-four months, with the last payment due Oct. 1, 1900. A subscription in December, 1898, means twenty-three payments, the last Oct. 1, 1900, and so on. The number of payments depends on the month and year in which the subscription is made and all ending on the first day of October, 1900. Where one is willing and able to pay more than \$1 per month, the subscription will be accepted for such increased amount as the subscriber is willing to make. Where one is not able in his judgment, to subscribe one dollar per month, he will be expected to get one or more to associate themselves with him jointly in the subscription for the one dollar per month. It is the opinion of the committee that it is only in this way that the money needed can be raised—that it must come from the people whose rights and interests are to be protected.

The offices of the committee have been opened at room 1044 Unity Building, Chicago, where a complete set of books will be kept showing the names of all subscribers with their postoffice address by counties and States, and the condition of each account at all times appear upon these books. In no instance will solicitors be authorized to receive money. Anyone soliciting subscriptions will receive no money from the subscriber, but will forward the subscription papers to the national office. The national office will notify the subscriber of the receipt of his subscription, and will forward blanks governing the details of remittances to the national treasurer.

It is from the sincere advocates of our cause everywhere that subscriptions to this fund for human liberty are expected, and, on the whole, a sum sufficient may be thus raised to properly present our cause to the American people—which means success is doubly strong. To those who appear to be in a state which hangs upon the impending struggle, the payment of the one dollar each month will assume an importance equal to that of love for home and children. The fund will be decided for equal or for our fate and that of countless millions to come after us.

The selfish system of greed that has mothered the gold standard, special privileges and monopoly, is destroying the opportunities for the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness! It is confiscating our homes and reducing the people to tenantry! It is quarantining among us the agents of the fish money lenders who are coming into the possession of the title to our lands and the business industries of the nation! It is destroying human character and lowering the standard of morals and religion! It respects neither sex nor age! The babe in the mother's arms, the aged and feeble, the boy just budding into manhood, are all alike, through poverty excited or threatened, the victims of its rapacity! Honor and patriotism, a decent self-respect and love of country demands its overthrow! Our future and that of posterity is involved! Our cause appeals to the manhood and womanhood of America!

A blank subscription form will be found herewith. We ask that each reader cut it out, fill up the blanks and send it at once to W. H. Harvey, General Manager, Room 1044 Unity Building, Chicago, Ill.

JAMES K. JONES, Chairman Democratic National Committee.
WM. J. STONE, Ex-Governor of Missouri.
JOHN P. ALTGELD, Ex-Governor of Illinois.
WM. V. ALLEN, Senator from Nebraska.
HENRY M. TELLER, Senator from Colorado.

PAY NO MONEY TO SOLICITORS.

All Money is Payable to Treasurer of the Committee Only.

For the purpose of promoting the cause of Bimetallism and of carrying on the necessary work to overthrow the un-American and corrupt gold standard domination of this country, and in consideration of the fact that others are making similar subscriptions for this purpose, I hereby agree to pay to THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE, composed of Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas; Ex-Governor Wm. J. Stone, of Missouri; Ex-Governor John P. Altgeld, of Illinois; Ex-Governor Wm. V. Allen, of Nebraska; and Senator Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, and their successors, the following sums, to wit: One dollar for the present month, and one dollar for the first day of each succeeding month, to and including the first day of October, A. D. 1900, in all payments of one dollar each. This money to constitute a special fund to be paid out only on the approval and order of said committee.

Signature

DATE

POSTOFFICE

STREET NUMBER

COUNTY

STATE

POLITICS

Name of paper this was cut out of.

Cut out, fill up blanks and mail to W. H. Harvey, General Manager, 1044 Unity Building, Chicago, Ill. On receipt of the subscription, directions will be sent how to pay.

THE AUSTRALIAN GIRL.

Has an Individuality of Her Own—Always a Natural Gentlewoman.

She is a root-type by herself, the Australian girl; and, since I make bold at the outset to say that she is of mine own land and mine own people, I may be forgiven for also stating frankly that the type has for me an especial attraction. It is not that the Australian girl, however, or prettier, or physically or mentally superior to girls of other countries. It is not that she differs in marked degree from her cousins in Great Britain—it is hardly to be expected that she should—but she differs enough to show that she is Australian, and not English; that she has an individuality of her own, and that her virtues and her faults are those of the offshoot, and not of the stem. Like her natal land, she has no immensely distinctive characteristics. In temperament she has not the splendid luxuriance of some daughters of the south, nor the heroic hardihood of children of the north. In physique she cannot be called robust; she is almost always slender, not to say thin, and her thinness might easily become angularity, her fragile bloom sallowness. I have heard her described, in antithetical terms, as a weedy specimen, all nerves and indigestion—an example of the bad effect of drinking tea with meat; and, again, as a "languorous tropic flower—all grace and charm." Neither of the descriptions expresses her. The first was given by a doctor, old and crabbed; the second by a poet, young and susceptible.

I could not help thinking of the "quaint" simile as I looked down the saloon table on board a P. and O. steamer in Melbourne harbor, where a number of young Australian women were seated. They had come to greet, or "send off," friends, or because they knew the captain and officers, and a dinner on a P. and O. boat offered pleasing variety to their ordinary amusements. Having got together, and outnumbering the matrons, they did somehow give the suggestion of an animated group of English flowers. The blossom effect they might have been partly due to their petal-like muslin flounces and gay summer hats, but was more so to the quality of the delicacy of their complexions and that exotic look one gets from associates with the Australian girl. The Australian girl would not, however, approve of being called un-English and exotic. It is her dearest ambition to be considered English, which is, perhaps, why she does not show to such advantage in a conventional setting as does the American girl, who dares to stand out from her setting and be her real Australian self. The Australian girl would be a more definite intellectual and social fact if she had the same courage and a true respect for her claims to consideration as an American pure and simple. Though decidedly distinctive in making the most of her materials, she cannot compare with the American girl in sturdy originality and the capacity to shine under difficult social circumstances.

Thus the Australian girl appears to be at disadvantage in her particular environment—most so the Girl of the Bush. Here she seems a natural product of the peculiar features which make Australia unlike all other countries. It is the Bush girl who represents emphatically the Australian type, and in her Bush home she is more or less the same always, whether that be a rough station out west or the luxurious homestead of a Victorian squatter. Even far in the wilds the Bush girl has a knack of refinement. That is one of the characteristics of the Australian girl. She may be poorly educated; she may run almost wild, hobnob with blacks, ride after cattle, and scrub cook, and clean as many a girl has to do out west; but, without, the squatter's daughter is almost always a natural little gentleman—Girl's Realism.

Bel Serum Cure for Snake Bites.

Experiments at the French Academy of Science show that the blood of eels, especially of sea eels, contains a poison similar to that of the poisons of the viper, although much weaker—its effect being marked by reducing the temperature of the body in much the same way as snake venom does. Basing his idea on this fact the experimenter came to the conclusion that the blood of eels rendered the poison proof against the effects of snake poison; he proceeded to demonstrate this by heating a solution of the blood of the eel to a certain temperature, and then inoculating a guinea-pig with it. In the course of from 15 to 20 hours after this inoculation he introduced the venom of a viper into the blood of the guinea-pig, but it failed to kill the animal.

Several experiments verified this one and now it is believed that the same treatment will not only render human beings proof against snake bites, but if the serum of the eel can be injected soon after a bite will prevent death and insure recovery.—N. Y. Journal.

Pine Made in One Day.

Pine in the number of 37,000,000 are manufactured every working day in Birmingham, England.

SANTIAGO OF TO-DAY.

The Change That Has Taken Place Since the Close of Hostilities.

In July the streets were almost empty, three-fourths of the houses uninhabited, the suburbs an absolute desert; the shops that were open could be counted on the fingers; the restaurants and all the clubs were closed. Soldiers in and about the plaza were of course greatly in evidence, but except the soldiers (and correspondents) there were very few moving about, and what few there were were Spaniards, all seemingly in their best clothes and best spirits, glad doubtless, of the end of the "siege," and relieved at the evident good feeling of the conquerors.

To-day all is reversed. The houses have filled up; the suburbs, right away to the outskirts of the city, are alive with people; the streets are becoming populous; the soldiers have disappeared and loungers fill the seats in the plaza; shops are open by the dozen; the restaurants are in full swing; and the clubs—the sedate and rather pompous Spanish, the more animated and less formal Cuban on the other side of the way—have resumed the normal hospitalities of peace times. The Spaniards seem somehow to have disappeared, and with him all vivacity. The dull Cuban occupies the public places, and Santiago, whether sulky or cowed, appears to have no spirits left.

At the Anglo-American club, however, there are always the brightness of good company and the comfort of good quarters. On the day of the surrender half a dozen English correspondents found the warmth of the club, and then the key to it, and eventually the head waiter, and for their own benefit informally and formally reopened it. It is now the center of local intelligence and the headquarters of civilization, and before long is going to emigrate from its present dingy (and possibly unhealthy) quarters to the sumptuous building of the Spanish club, with which it will be incorporated, and which it will eventually absorb. A peculiarity of the present building is, even among the prevailing peculiarities of Spanish houses, worth referring to. You enter on the ground floor on a paved and then, taking a high flight of steps, arrive at what is presumably the "first" floor. This is a large paved yard open to the sky, with the bed and other rooms and offices of the club built round it on all four sides. But in the yard through spaces in the pavement, are growing a fine mango tree that bears abundantly; bananas, from which we ate the fruit at table; a coffee plant, from which the manager had gathered and cured an excellent sample of coffee (so an expert present said); and other shrubs.—Special Cor. Harper's Weekly.

FAGGING AT ETON.

The Practice Still Exists, But It Has Been Greatly Modified.

The system of fagging exists at Eton, as at nearly all large public schools, but it is practiced now in a much modified form. Shortly described, it may be said to be the acknowledged right of elder boys to exact from the younger boys (their fags) certain service—menial and otherwise. Its origin is obscure; it is a custom as ancient as memory, when schools were poor, as it must save expense and labor for the younger boys to black boots, make tea, and boil eggs for the elder ones. But Eton is now exceedingly wealthy, its endowment being nearly £2,000 a year, and there can be no reason why, because a lad is young, he should have to wait upon his schoolmate as his servant, and be exposed to the chance of very great tyranny. In the latter end of the last century, the fagging at Eton was so cruel and excessive that it is reported that once a young fag would be kept up waiting on his master till one in the morning, and being, from lack of time, prevented from getting his own lessons for the next day, would receive a thrashing from the master for the omission. Many instances of heartrending bullying and injury, perpetrated by the boys on their fags, were reported, but fagging at Eton has been greatly reformed. This and many other improvements were mainly due to the exertions of Dr. Hawtrey, who was head master from 1834 to 1853, and who in conjunction with Provost Hodgson wrought most of the changes which have given to the college its present standing. Before Dr. Hawtrey's appointment in 1834, one of the pupils had fallen to some extent under 200 of the blows and tones of the school were exceedingly low, and terrible abuse had crept in. Dr. Hawtrey at once commenced the work of reform, sweeping away the abuses, made new regulations instituted; the tone of the school improved and the numbers rose to 777, the highest yet attained.—Mary A. De Morgan, in Chautauquan.

Had the Laugh on Faraday.

Farmer Hayes—I got the laugh on Mirandy this time! She said I'd get my money stole before I was in the city an hour, and I got it. It was two days before they got it.—N. Y. Journal.

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JAMES A. HAZELTON presiding, Tuesday after Third Monday in January, April, July and October.

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Third Monday of each month.

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50 Barrels of good sound CORN, Gathered last fall.

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I have made special arrangements to do all kinds of Enlarging and in all styles. Have your Copying done at home at less prices than charged by agents for same grade of work.

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Help the Cause.

There has never been a political campaign that equalled in importance that of the one to be fought this fall. The Republican party, backed by the money power of this country and Europe, is alert and aggressive. Flushed with the victory of two years ago, it will seek by every means in its power to maintain its supremacy. Democrats must be up and doing. They must wage an unceasing war upon their enemies. In no better and more effective way can this be done than by the circulation of good, sensible Democratic newspapers. The publisher of the Chicago Dispatch, the real national Democratic weekly, will send to every new subscriber for three months a copy of the Chicago Dispatch. If you are not already taking the great political weekly, send in ten cents at once and receive the great paper during the coming campaign. You should not only do this yourself, but you should induce all your friends to join with you. By a little effort you can easily raise a "bunch" of ten or twenty subscribers. Address THE CHICAGO DISPATCH, 120 and 122 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

DYSPEPSIA is the cause of untold suffering. By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla the digestive organs are toned and dyspepsia is cured.